

REMARKS

The Official Action mailed August 28, 2007, has been received and its contents carefully noted. This response is filed within three months of the mailing date of the Official Action and therefore is believed to be timely without extension of time. Filed concurrently herewith is a *Request for Continued Examination*. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that this response is being timely filed.

The Applicant notes with appreciation the consideration of the Information Disclosure Statements filed on October 20, 2003; February 7, 2007; July 18, 2007; and July 18, 2007.

Claims 1-3 and 5-34 were pending in the present application prior to the above amendment. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 31-34 have been amended to better recite the features of the present invention, and new dependent claim 35 has been added to recite additional protection to which the Applicant is entitled. Accordingly, claims 1-3 and 5-35 are now pending in the present application, of which claims 1-3, 7 and 9 are independent. For the reasons set forth in detail below, all claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Paragraph 4 of the Official Action rejects claims 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-27, 29 and 30 as obvious based on the combination of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0011586 to Nakajima and U.S. Publication No. 2002/0036636 to Yanagi. Paragraph 5 of the Official Action rejects claims 31-34 as obvious based on the combination of Nakajima, Yanagi and U.S. Publication No. 2005/0052447 to Ishiyama. Paragraph 6 of the Official Action rejects claims 3, 6, 18, 23 and 28 as obvious based on the combination of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0175662 to Sakurai, Nakajima and U.S. Patent No. 5,583,424 to Sato. Paragraph 7 of the Official Action rejects claim 5 as obvious based on the combination of Sakurai, Nakajima, Sato and U.S. Publication No. 2001/0007432 to Ayres. Paragraph 8 of the Official Action rejects claim 32 as obvious based on the combination of Sakurai, Nakajima, Sato and Ishiyama. Paragraph 9 of the Official Action rejects claim 10 as obvious based on the combination of Nakajima,

Yanagi and U.S. Publication No. 2002/0044145 to Tomio. Paragraph 10 of the Official Action rejects claim 8 as obvious based on the combination of Nakajima, Yanagi and U.S. Publication No. 2003/0201967 to Yu. Paragraph 11 of the Official Action rejects claim 13 as obvious based on the combination of Sakurai, Nakajima, Sato and U.S. Publication No. 2002/0145041 to Muthu. The Applicant respectfully submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained against the independent claims of the present application, as amended.

As stated in MPEP §§ 2142-2143.01, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some reason, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some reason to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The prior art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest all the features of the independent claims, as amended. Independent claims 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9 have been amended to recite that a first thin film transistor and a second thin transistor are formed over a first substrate, and that a switching element is packed over a second substrate. That is, one part (switching regulator control circuit) of a switching regulator is formed over one substrate over which a pixel portion is formed, and the other part

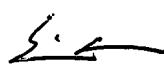
(switching element) of the switching regulator is packed over another substrate. The Applicant respectfully submits that Nakajima and Yanagi or Sakurai, Nakajima and Sato, either alone or in combination with one or more of Ishiyama, Ayres, Tomio, Yu and Muthu, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of the present invention.

Since Nakajima and Yanagi or Sakurai, Nakajima and Sato, either alone or in combination with one or more of Ishiyama, Ayres, Tomio, Yu and Muthu, do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are in order and respectfully requested.

Amended claims 31-34 and new dependent claim 35 recite additional protection to which the Applicant is entitled. The features of claims 31-35 are supported in the present specification, for example, by page 5, lines 22-31. For the reasons stated above and already of record, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 31-35 is in condition for allowance.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,


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